TOTICE R. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, each in advance.

THE DAIL Y HERALD, every Salurday, at 6% cents per copy. 37 per across. THE WERNLY HERALD, every Salurday, at 6% cents per copy, or 53 per annua; the European Edition, 54 per across in the any part of Great Bristan and 50 to any part of the Gentinent, both to include the postage.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imperious news, suicited from any quarter of the corrid; justicely part of the corrid; justicely part of the Corridon Control of the Control o

ARE PACKAGES NEW VE.

ARE PACKAGES NEW VE.

ALL LETTRES by small, for Subscriptions, or with Mdbeckerments, to be postpaid, or the postage will be deducted
from the money resulted.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We
do not return how rejected
to the return to executed with neatness, cheapness, and
ICE PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume XVII.....

AMESEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY PHEATRE. Bewery-Mystic Ball of Ron QUERCILIS-SERICUS FAMILY-VERNONT WOOL DEAL PROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Lola Montes in

BURTON'S THEATRE Chambers street-Laugh WHEN

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Love and Charity-Greek Slave-Coarse Hained Brothers-Poor Dec Tray.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Brendway-Dead Shot-Don

ASTOR PLACE OF BRA ECUSE --- CORRIGAN ENGINEERS

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE--Name MINSTROLSV BY

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Muster! Ball, 444 Brend-Day - Ermioplas Mineraeley.

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, May 29, 1852.

To our Readers and Advertisers.

Commencing with next week, the mechanical and other improvements, which have been going up for nearly a year past in our establishment, will be complete. Our machinery, consisting of three large Rotary Presses, inwented and improved by R. M. Hoe, together with two beilers and two steam engines, will be capable of printing from thirty-five to forty thousand sheets per hour. Our gone nal circulation is at this moment, the largest of any newspaper establishment in the United States-extending to every party in politics, every sect in religion, every class of society, every State, city and town, north and south, west and east, in this broad and beautiful Union. We consume as much paper per annum, as one half of all the other daily journals of this city-and nearly as much as three of the principal book publishers here. In our compositors' new and extensive apartments, we can set up in type a whole double sheet Heraup in four or five hours

With all these improvements organized on a perfect system, we will hereafter be enabled to satisfy the wants of the public in the early delivery of the Henaup, and also in the great publicity of advertisements among the best business classes, beyond any other journal of the day

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The American mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West will leave this port at noon to-day, for Halifax and Liverpool. The European and Asiatic mails will close this morning at a quarter before 11 o'clock. The BEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, with the latest news, pub-Rehed in English and French, will be issued at half-past nine o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

In another column will be found a full account of the arrival in this city, and the escape from Van Dieman's Land, of Thomas Francis Meagher, the distinguished Irish exile, whose burning elequence so stirred up his countrymen and dazzled the people of the United States during the late Irish revolutionary movement. Mr. Meagher modestly excuses himself that he could not point to any battle in which he had fought. That was not his fault. Kessuth, to whom he alluded, never feeght in any battle, that we are aware of, though he had opportunities enough. We do not, therefore, see why Kossuth had any more claims to public honors than young Meagher. Kessuth is only remarkable for his speeches. Meagher is a more brilliant orator. Kossuth's race er nation constitutes no ingredient in this great republic. The race and nation of Meagher are the largest foreign element in this land, and their blood has flowed freely for American liberty and glory in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. In the Mexican camyaign the Irish performed prodigious feats of valor. These are claims superior to Kossuth's ; and it remains to be seen what the Common Council will do in giving him a public entree into the city, and a public banquet as the guest of the city.

The most important feature of the proceedings in the United States Senate yesterday, was the passage of the amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, to allow the Collins steamships \$33,000 per trip. Many substitutes were offered and voted down, but the above measure finally prevailed by the handsome vote of 27 year to 19 nays. In approving of this measure, Senators have directly carried out the wishes of the people of the country, as expressed in their numerous petitions. All classes, without distinction of party or section, appear to fally appreciate the necessity of sustaining this expeditious line of communication with the Old World. They could not quietly submit to its suppresssion and extinction by a line upheld and pushed forward by the British government. They felt that it would be disgraceful to the character, and fatal to the commercial enterprise and mechanical skill of the nation, to permit the Collins line to fall through for want of sufficient support, after it had gained a world-wide reputation for unapproachable swiftness and safety. After various other amendments had been disposed of, the Deficiency bill was engrossed for a third reading. The bill ordering the government to deepen the entrances to the Mississippi river was passed. This appears to be a very necessary measure, as, under the present state of affairs, the sediment of the Father of Waters threatens, in a few years, to entirely block up the navigable channels through which its waters are emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

After considerable discussion in the House of Representatives, the bill granting nearly two millions of acres of land, for railroad purposes, in Missouri, was passed by a vote of 103 to 74. Of the -free farms for the select few, and the granting of lands for railroads-the latter is prohably the best; and if Congressmen are determined to get rid of the public domain in one way or the other, it is heped that railroad schemes will have the preference. In Committee of the Whele, on the Indian Appropriation bill, one or two railroad projects were discussed by Western members, without once alluding to the matter actually before the body.

By a despatch from Albany, we are informed that the Congressional district whig delegates to the National Convention will meet at the Astor House, in this city, on the 11th proximo, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the State at large. It is said that the silver grays will not submit their aliepute to the mediation of this convention, but will carry it directly to Bultimore. Their case is probably hopeless. The Sewardites have rather got the advantage of them, and are likely to

We shall to-morrow endeavor to lay before our yeaders, in full, the answers of thirteen of the demostatic candidates for the Presidency to whom the

immerial Capt. Scott addressed his letter of inquire-The answer of Gen. Wool is characteristic :- he does not wish to enter a new field, where he would encounter all the baser passions of the human heart.' All these letters are unflinehingly in favor of the compremise, and do not leave the freesoil faction of the party a peg on which to hang a hope.

Some of the Bostonians amused themselves terday morning by burning effigies of Gov. Boutwell, who sanctioned the enactment of the Maine law in Massachusetts, and Neal Dow, the originator of the said illiberal act.

Despatches from the West announce the destrue tion of two or three more steamers by fire, together with a large amount of very valuable freight. Since the 1st of January over twenty steamboats on the Western rivers have been entirely destroyed by fires, explosions, sinking, &c., and the whole number of lives lost by these casualties is estimated at over two hundred and fifty.

A very destructive confingration occurred in Sarannah yesterday. An entire block of buildings was consumed.

The Cambria's mails arrived in town vesterday afternoon. The details of the European news, given n another column, are particularly interesting, es recially in relation to the movements of the great

continental powers. Our inside pages this morning contain an unusua; amount of highly interesting reading on all subjects, I which we have only room to mention the following :- Letter frem Lady Franklin to President Fillmore: Henry Clay's Tribute to the Memory of the late Chancelier Walworth; Report Relative to the Arrest of the Crew of the Brig Lucy Watts by the Spanish Authorities : Curious Poetical Effusions-Song of an Exile," and "The Coming Out of Jenny Lind's Last;" Proceedings of Various Religious Conventions: Mr. Wortebat's Lecture on Syria; the Examination of Winn and Hawkins, charged with obtaining Money under Palse Pretences; Canadian Correspondence; Financial and Commercial Reviews, &c .- reading enough to keep a man quite busy for several hours, and affording food for refleetion for weeks.

Who Will be the Next President !

This question is now beginning to agitate, to a very remarkable degree, not only all the politicians at Washington, but to a great extent, also, the politicians and people throughout the country. Next Tuesday, at Baltimore, the first of the four or five national conventions meets for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. This convention will represent the democratic party, and will be composed of delogates, in different proportions, from every State in the Union, who will probably number five or six hundred. Besides these members, taking an active part in the proceedings. there will probably be from five to ten thousand lobby members floating round Baltimore, outside of the convention, and electioneering for the various candidates who have been brought forward by the newspapers and politicians for the democratic nomination. The number of candidates is over a dozen, but the two leading men are Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. On the first ballot of the convention, these statesmen will get the two largest votes; but in what proportion, is not yet known, even by the members themselves. It is generally estimated, however, from the violence and excitement between the two factions-one in favor of Cass, and the other in favor of Buchananthat neither of these distinguished men will be nominated as the candidate, but that some new man will be selected by accident, after having exhausted their efforts to defeat each other on the Buchanan and Cass ballots. The friends of these statesmen will thus destroy the prospect of each others favorite, and will, probably, be under the necessity of agreeing on some third man; but who that person may be is entirely uncertain.

Thus much for the chances of the men, or candidates. The platform or principles of the party are assuming a very definite shape in respect to the new issue which has been agitating the country for the last few years. We allude to the anti-slavery question. Before the meeting of the convention, it will be seen that each candidate will stand pledged to sustain the Compromise in every point-even the Fugilive Slave law, up to the veto extremity. All the old issues of the democratic party will probably agreed to, without any discussion; but the Fagitive Slave law, or anti-slavery agitation-will undoubtedly create some discussion in the convention; but there seems to be no doubt of its ultimate triumph; and this will form the corner stone in the new movement of the party for the next election.

fortnight after the democratic-is the whig one, in the same city of Baltimore. The whig party have three candidates-Fillmore, Webster, and General Scott-and their journa's and politicians have been discussing and debating the popularity and chances of all these candidates during the last few weeks, with a degree of rancor and violence which is increasing every mement. Indeed, the whig organs of all kinds are so warmly engaged in acrimonious disputes as to the character and pretensions of their candidates, that they have little or no time to bestow on the movements and manœuvres of their opponents on the other side of the political line. The intestine quarrels among the whice seem more particularly to have reference to the friends of Fillmore and Scott. The Southern whigs, generally, indicate a positive determination to support the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Fillmore, in distinct opposition to Gen. Scott, who, on his side, is more particularly aided and supported by the abolition whigs in the North, of all shades. The quarrel between these two sections of the whig party is increasing every day, and there are some chances that it may grow to such an extent as to result in the setting aside of both their candidates in favor of Mr. Webster, who seems to stand ready to accept the whig nomination at all extremities. We are not so sure, looking with perfect coolness on the scenes and exhibitions taking place within the wkig party, that Mr. Webster's chances are not rather increasing every day, in consequence of the violent and terrible character of the feud between the Southern and Northern whigs, who respectively support Fillmore and Scott. Mr. Webster never was supposed to possess any great popularity himself among the masses ; but the intense rivalry between the parisans of Fillmore and Scott may produce in the hig convention a similar convulsion and defeat to he respective candidates, as that which is expected o take place in the democratic convention next cek, between the friends of Cass and Buchanan. In such a case, the wirigs will probably settle down on Mr. Webster as the candidate who may mode rate and soften the asperities of the two factions, and unite them in one movement to bring out all the strength which the whig party can muster through the Union. We will admit, also, that the chances for Webster are increasing. Some of the same energetic politicians of this city who carried the nomi nation of Gen. Taylor against Mr. Clay in the Slaughter-house Convention," four years ago, are now elected to the Baltimore convention, and will exercise the same influence in the same efficient way, and perchance with the same success in favor of Mr. Webster, which they did so triumphantly in the case of Gen. Taylor against Mr Clay. We understand that the Eutaw Housesplendid hotel in Baltimore—has been engaged by the friends of Mr. Webster, at the whig convention and will be kept open for a week to all comers, in order to counsel, advise, influence, sway, and bring over the violent partisans of Fillmore and Scott. after they shall have been completely estranged from

Thus stand the position and prospects of the two parties, with their several candidates, at this moment. But the nomination of these candidates by no means

whigs of the Union.

each other, that they may join in a rational support

of Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the con-

stitution, and the last chance of the old fashioned

indicates the election of either without a terrible struggle. There are other parties in the field, whose mevements and predilections, in one way or the other, will materially interfere with the contest between the two candidates of the whig and democratic parties, after they shall have been put forward by their respective conventions. Since 1840 every President of this country has been elected by a minority vote; and the particular resu ease of Polk in 1844, and of Taylor in 1848, were produced by the direction which the anti-slavery sentiment took, outside the nomination of other candidates than those put forward by the two great parties. In 1840, General Harrison was elected by a popular vote of the whole people; but he was the last President who has been elected in that shape. In 1844 the anti-slavery party ran a separate candidate, abstracted about fifty or sixty thousand votes from the whig party, and thus elected Mr. Polk. In 1848 the anti-slavery party renewed the struggle. The defection of Van Buren from the democratic ranks, abstracted from both parties-but principally from the democratic-nearly three bundred thousand votes, and thus elected General Taylor over Cass. During the coming canvass, the anti-slavery forces have appounced that they will be in the field, as in former years; and already two or three conventions of different sections of the anti-slavery men have been arranging to put forward a nominee. It is probable, however, that the convention called in Pittsburg by the free soilers, another convention called at Cleveland in August, by the same faction, and a third called by the liberty party in this State, at Buffalo, in September, may all unite in some distinct movement, embracing the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law-intervention in European affairs-the Maine Liquer law-the Homestead law, and various other ultraisms of the day, and thus combine a mighty force taken from both the old parties-but in what propos tion is yet to be decided by the result. The election, therefore, of the candidates nominated by both the whig convention and the democratic convention, will be determined more by the character and pros pects of the anti-slavery element, and its power of drawing from the whig and democratic parties, than on the men whom the two former propose to place before the country. If General Scott shall be the nominee of the whigs, his strong identification with Seward would seem to indicate his ability to receive a great amount of the abolition votes. But again, the knowledge of his sentiments on the Compromise question would seem to indicate a repulsion to all the ultras of the anti-slavery faction, in sufficient magnitude and force to cause his availability to be very mate-

rially reduced. With these views the matter seems to be, even at this stage of the contest, covered with such mystery and confusion as to render it utterly impossible to get any clear idea of the probable result. One thing, however, seems positive and certain, and that is, that W. H. Seward, the principal friend and supporter of Gen. Scott, is determined if possible to avail himself of all the anti-slavery influence of the North, and will endeavor, in the approaching contest, under the mantle of Gen. Scott's popularity, to elect a House of Representatives pledged to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and revive the anti-slavery agitation in this country, to the manifest danger of the Union and of the future peaceable relations of the North and South. The approaching election will grow in excitement to a frightful extent, and possibly end in a result dangerous to the country and its future prosperity. It begins to look dark.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION-ITS GROWING IM-PORTANCE. - As we approach the day for the meeting of the National Conventions of the two great parties, the question begins to assume a more impor tant aspect, and a deeper tinge, every day and every hour. The recent movement of Captain Scott, inquiring the sentiments of the various democratic candidates on the Fugitive Slave law. and particularly in respect to the veto, should any attempt be made to repeal such law in a future Congress, is rapidly giving a new aspect to the whole question, and will throw all other issues and old platforms entirely overboard. In fact, as matters now look, the next Presidential election will be one of the most important contests that has taken place in this country since the formation of the constitution. The convention that framed the constitution came very near breaking into pieces through this same slavery question; and nothing but the moderation and good sense of Benjamin Franklin, who proposed an adjournment for one day, to give time to assuage the exasperated feelings of the members, saved that body from a sudden explosion in the midst of their great labors. The same question almost duced an explosion between the two sections during the Missouri controversy, and we were threatened with the same dangers on the compromise question two years ago.

This deeply exciting question-partly religious, partly political, and partly sectional-embraced in the general anti-slavery sentiment, now promises to come before the people of the United States, in the popular contest for the Presidency, in a broader and wider field than it has yet appea ed since the establishment of the republic. parties and factions seem to be shaping their 'proecdings and their movements in that direction. Even the organ of the whig party in this city. which has been endeavoring to dodge this terrible issue, merely, for a few months, in order to reach volitical place, has the following acknowledgment its columns of yesterday :-

In its columns of yesterday:—
The intelligence, the philanthropy, the conscience of he American people, are all adverse to the perpetuation of human slavery in our country, and anxious for its ermination. In vain do interest, quiet, trade, constitution, plead for absolute silence, indifference, finality; swell might the two great parties compire to interdict and prevent the summer melting of snows on our mounains, as to inhibit forther anti-slavery agitation.

So says the Tribune, the organ of the Scott-Seward party; and so all parties seem to concur in bepieving that the great issue of anti-slavery between the North and South-in the practical shape of a veto or no veto on any repeal of the Fugitive Slave naw-will now be brought before the people of this ountry, to be decided at the polls.

It is a momentous issue, and will soon open the eyes, not only of politicians, but of all business men, nd of all interested in the progress and prosperity of the country, North and South. The Southern statesmen, of all shades of opinion, are preparing to go to the approaching election with a firm resolve to have that anti-slavery question determined at the polls in the practical shape of a veto or no veto, or any bill designed to frustrate or repeal the Fugitive Slave law. If the Northern States, acting under the agitation and influences that have pervaded them for the last twenty-five years, go to the polls and vote according to their avowals, and in favor of anti-slavery agitation and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, then we firmly believe that the Southern men, of all shades of polities, will be perfectly satis fied with it, as the final issue of this great matter, and that they will, as soon as it is determined, take immediate steps for organizing a Southern confederacy and a Southern republic, and for effecting a quiet and peaceable secession of the whole Southern ountry from the Northern States. From the infermation which we receive from Washington, we are led to believe that the Southern statesmen, of all parties, have made up their minds to meet this issue now and forever. And it is well for the Northern States and the anti-slavery agitators of the day, to reflect for a moment on their position and their prospects. The issue now approaching and to be decided, is higher than the parties or principles with which we have been heretofore actuated. The reputation of the greatest man of any party, is nothing in comparison to the interests involved in this question. What are Gen. Scott's victories, or his whole life of triumphs, when compared with an issue on which hangs the union of these States, or the dissolution of this great confederacy! The importance of the question is only beginning to show itself The dawn of a day big with the fate of a happy or a terrible destiny to this nation, is approaching.

Notabilities Going to Burepe.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt leaves this day for England, in the Atlantic. She has given about one hundred concerts in this country, and has realised about \$150,000, of which she has given cufe \$30,000 in charity. She intends, we understand, to appropriate some of the balance to public charities in her own country-lunatic asylums, asylums for the blind, and deaf and damb, and some, also, to the cause of education-not the whole \$150,000, as Barnum gave out, to raise an excitement. Her popularity has been very great, but, strange to say, it has not sprung from her real merits-which she has never had the opportunity of displaying in this country-but from some skilful tricks of the voice, which, being beautiful, difficult of performance, and altogether novel, carried away the unthinking and unmusical crowd, who passed over some of her finest gems from the operas without a single plaudit. There has been very little of the classic or pure artistic in her concerts; and she has been applauded, not as an artist, but as a clever vocalist. If she had appeared in comic opera, such as "The Daughter of the Regiment," or such operas as "Somnambula" and "Robert the Devil," she would have earned a higher reputation here, and one that would have told better for her in Europe than the clap-trap of the "Echo Song," the "Bird Song," and similar compositions. In these operas she would have shone and ministered delight to every person possessed of true musical taste. But she has gone, without the people of this country knowing anything of her abilities as an artist and an opera singer. She goes however, \$150,000 richer than she came, and with a husband to boot; and that is something. She wil probably effect an engagement at one of the London

A number of bishops are going to Europe to-day, by the same steamer.

Madame Murat left in the last steamer for France She is the daughter of a Virginia planter, and married Prince Murat, eldest son of the King of Naples after his arrival in this country, when he was banished from France. They settled in Florida. where he died. She is accompanied by her servant. It is stated that Louis Napoleon sent for her, and sent \$40,000 to pay her expenses. Persigny, the fast friend of the President, and Minister of the Interior, is married to the daughter of Lucien Murat, another son of the Marshal, who married the daughter of Lafitte, the great banker of Paris.

TEETOTALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.-Governor Boutwell is abused on all hands for signing the Maine Liquor law, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The papers of that State say that he vetoed the first bill, and then signed the second, after being made worse, and the reference to the people being taken away, which indicated one of two things-either that they were afraid to submit it to the judgment of the people, knowing that it would be emphatically against them, or that they despised the people as mere canaille, who have no brains to think for themselves as to what they shall eat and drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed. But we do not concur in these attacks on Governor Boutwell. We think he has acted perfectly right. When he saw the Legislature bent on forcing this measure, he came to the conclusion of giving them a bellyful of cold water, and let them drink it till they burst. . It is all a party trick; and the very men who voted for the measure violated their own consciences, and did not believe in or practice temperance. His cue, therefore, undoubtedly is to give them such a dose of cold water as will make them heartily sick of it. They did not expect he would sign the bill, and they thought they would have the credit of voting for it, while they could enjoy the luxury of a glass of good liquor. But Governor Boutwell has caught the hypocrites in their own trap, and they will be the first to repent the law they have made.

The Governor of Rhode Island has acted precisely in the same manner. He, too, opposed the law; but when he saw the Legislature resolved upon passing it, he determined he would sign it, but told them they would regret it. And so they will. If these Governors carry out the law stringently, as we trust they will, enforcing it particularly in the case of the members of the Legislature, sending every man of them to the Penitentiary that dares to drink a single drop of any kind of spirituous liquors, and while there putting them to hard labor if they don't drink a copious draught of water-at least one quart every hour in the day-either fresh, or salt, or brackish-if the law is carried out in this way, the mock tectotalers and sanctified Mawworms will have enough of it before all is over.

There is one provision of the law, as it has passed in Massachusetts, that shows the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the whole measure. While it prohibits the manufacture of liquor, to be sold anywhere in the State, it permits the manufacture, provided the liquor goes to other States; that is, say they, we shall not permit the people of Massachusetts to be poisoned by rum, but we will permit them to poison as many of the people of other States as they please. Such is the elastic India rubber conscience of a Massachusetts legislator.

Never did any measure kick up such a social revolution as this will do in a very short time. Not only will hotels and watering places be destroyed by it in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but politicians will be completely upset by the re-action that is sure to take place. Already is the tide on the ebb, which will leave the bark of teetotalism high and dry on the strand, to be dashed to pieces by the waves of the next flood. The whole of this movement is abolitionism in disguise—for the men who sustain it are nearly all abolitionists. We alvise every one, therefore, to avoid Massachusetts and Rhode Island, during the coming summer, as if those States were infected with the plague or the cholera. The greatest of all plagues are abolitionism and fonations. cholera. The greatest of all plagues are abolition-ism and fanaticism. Let no one travel by their railroads—nobody can get a dropof decent drink by the way. Let nobody stay at their hotels, or visit any of their cities, where they can get nothing but oxygenated bitters, and such perilous stuff as that. Above all, let everybody avoid Newport—the greatest plague spot of all—the most abominable of all the cold water abominations in Yankeeland.

are being held all over the North. The most violent language is used against all who differ in opinion with the agitators. Every man who does not agree with them is sent directly to the bottomless pit the moment he dies, like Judge Woodbury or Judge Story. In fact, they will hardly wait for a man's death to send him to the devil-they want him despatched to pandemonium "right away." As another sign of the times, the fact is very remarkable that the work of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," selling at a thousand copies per day, cannot half supply the emand for this species of work-anti-slavery literature-and there is a host of other publications of the same character now on the anvil, worked up red hot by the literary blacksmiths. We would not be surprised if some of these "sons of Vulcan" would fabricate a history of the renowned antislavery Johnson, now in the State prison for his crimes; it would be highly edifying to all candidates for a secretaryship in a society, and all aspirants to the distinction of a place in the State prison. There are many, indeed, now connected with the Anti-Slavery Society, who ought to follow him there; and some of them, perhaps, may do so much sooner than they dream of.

The Northern States will soon be inundated by a flood of abolition novels, and the effect upon the opinions, the polities, the peace and happiness of the country, is beyond calculation. The Union opinions, the polities, the peace and happiness of the country, is beyond calculation. The Union itself will become again perilled by this tremendous revival of anti-slavery sentiment, and the toil and up-hill work that resulted in the Compromise measures will go for nothing, and the battle of the Union and the Constitution will have to be fought

MR. WM. SYDNEY SMITH .- The American po pers, in speaking of this gentleman, call him the British Consul at Havana. This is incorrect, and unjust to Mr. Smith. He was secretary to the British Consul, and we suppose that the papers have confounded the offices.

Arrival of Thomas Francis Meagher, the

On Wednerday night last, Thomas Pri (prenounced Maher) the distinguished Irish calle and crater who was transported as a "felon" for the part be tock in the Irish revolutionary movement with William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel and others, arrived at this port in the brig Acorn, from Pernam. buce, having escaped frem Van Dieman's Land in an American whaler. He kept himself perfectly In the afternoon of that day, he called on Mr Richard O Garman, Jr., and Mr. John B. Dillon, at their office, in William street, and took them by complete surprise. These gentlemen are lawyers, and both Irish exiles, who were embarked in the same cause with Meagher. They fortunately escaped without trial. Accremanied by Mr. Dillon and Mr. O Gorman, he proceeded to the residence of Mr Richard O Gorman, sen., father of Richard, jun., in Dean street. Brooklyn, where he has been since sojourning. Th elder Mr. O'Gorman is a highly respectable merchant of the city of Dublin. Yesterday Mr. Meagher went into the country, in order to recover a little from the fatigue of his journey. As he did not make a triumphal entry like Kossuth, and could not be seen, it was imagined by some that the matter was a heax. He returned, how ever, in the evening, and one of our corps had the plea sure of an interview with him, and derived the facts of his escape from his own lips, with the exception of the ship in which he escaped, and of that he would not afford any clue.

Mr. Mcagher had the partial liberty of a ticket of leave at the time he escaped, but did not violate its con

dition. It ran as follows :- "I undertake not to escan-

from the colony as long as I hold this ticket of leave.

Having made previous preparations for his flight, a fleet

horse saddled in his stable, and well armed with pistols,

he addressed a letter to the magistrate of Ross, about

twenty miles distant, and a township of the district out of which he was not permitted to go. The place in which he resided was the wild bush. In this letter he returned his ticket of leave, and said he would remain at his house that day till twelve o'clock, when the leave expired, in order to give the authorities an opportunity of arresting him, if they could. When the magistrate read the letter he was astounded and he immediately ordered the Chief of Police, who happened to be present, to proceed at once to arrest him. The Chief of Police replied he would not do any such thing, as he was an Irishman, and that young gentleman was an Irishman. "But you must do retorted the magistrate. "Faith, I won't," replied the Irishman. "I will resign first." "But I will not accept your resignation." "Then if you don't, you may let it alone, but I will not arrest young Meagher." may let it alone, but I will not arrest young Meagher." The magistrate gave it up as a bad case, and rode immediately to another station in search of police. Meantime, the Irish Chief of Police set out for the mines, and thought he could make more money in digging gold than in arresting brave Irish patriots. Such is one of the first fruits of the gold discovery in Australia—the escape of the brilliant Meagher. Gold, after all. is useful in its way. Meagher waited for six hours after the time, in order not to give the British authorities any excuse for saying he had violated his pledge. He was accompanied and assisted by three young English settlers, who supplied him with horses and had horses themselves. They proposed to wait till the police came, and kill them. But Meagher thought it unnecessary to shed blood, but waited till the police came, and kept his friends waiting at a short distance. The mement the police entered the house, he passed out another door, and, mounting his horse, came round to the front of the house, and within pistol shot of them, and told them to arrest him if they could. In the next moment he put spurs to his horse, and, with his friends, was soon out of sight. They travelled over 180 miles without halt, having relays of horses on the way. They atlength reached, unmolested, a lonely spot, upon the sea coast, where, according to previous arrangements, a whaie boat was in waiting, and bore him off in safety. He had no concert with William Smith O Brien or John Mitchel, and acted entirely on his own responsibility. They were entirely ignorant of his intentions. But it is to be hoped that they, too, will act on their responsibility, and also escape; John Mitchel resided about 80 miles distant, and william Smith O Brien about 20 miles from Meagher. He saw both a short time before he escaped. Mitchellooked well and enjoys excellent health—but Wm. Smith O Brien was sinking beneath the oppression. He was quite bein, and looked very old. Before his imprisonment he was perfectly erect—and was a h The magistrate gave it up as a bad case, and rode

threnged to the office of Messrs, Dhion and Orochanascertain the truth, and to wait on him. He was, however,
out of town, as we have already stated. On his return in
the evening, a number of gentlemen waited on him at the
residence of Mr. O'Gorman, among them Mr. Budley
Persse, who resides in that neighborhood. The excitement among the frish population in the city became
very great during the evening, and all expressed the
greatest anxiety to see him, while every American who
heard of it gave utterance to his congratulations.

Fetween nine and ten o'clock last evening the following companies of the 69th (Second Irish) Regiment, accompanied by the Brooklyn Cornet Band, proceeded to
the residence of Mr. O'Gorman, to serenade the Irish
patriot:—the Meagher Cadets. Captain Henchman,
Funhallow Rampers, Company H. Captain Gyan; and the
Mechanics Guard Company G. Captain Ryan; and the
Mechanics Guard Company G. Captain Ryan; and the

Faugh-a-bellaghs, Company E. Captain Ryan; and the Mechanics Guard Company G. Captain Green. These companies were joined by Lieutenant Huston, Lieutenant Cady, and several officers of the Ninth Regiment. They marched down Broadway to the South Ferry, and a large crowd followed, which, at the other side, soon swelled to an immense multitude, and it was estimated that there were some seven or eight thousand persons around the residence of Mr. O'Gorman when the military weached it.

an immense multitude, and it was estimated that there were some seven or eight thousand persons around the residence of Mr. O'Gorman when the military reached it.

Mr. Meagher came to the door, and was briefly addressed by Captain Hinchman on the part of the Cadets and the military. He was vehemently cheered by the multitude. In reply he apologized for not being able to do Justice to his icclings, wearied as he was by so long a sea voyage. He could not account for their entimasiam, for he regretted he could not point to a single battle, as some Europern exiles had recently done who had come to this country. He was deprived of all that inspiration; but still he deeply felt for the wrongs of his native land. His banishment had not changed his sentiments, and he could say the same for his compatricts. William Smith O'Brien and John Mitchel. His only regret in leaving the British penal colony was to leave them behind and the joy of his escape was therefore tinged with sadness. Hitchel locked well, though suffering mental anxiety. O'Brien, he regreted to say, was much changed for the worse; the sufferings of his noble spirit having weighed down his bodily frame almost to the dust. He concluded by thanking them and said perhaps he would take some other opportunity of making them a more satisfactory statement than he could do to-night.

Mr. Meagher then withdrew, and the multitude and the military retired, after the band had played some spirit-stirring Irish airs.

Immediately after, the officers of the Ninth Regiment, including Captain Phelan and Captain Markey, accompanied by Manakan's band, also serenaded the escaped patriot; after which he withdrew for the night.

Mr. Meagher, who is but 28 years of age, is greatly improved in his appearance since he left Ireland. He is a fine, military retired, after the band had played some spirit-stirring Irish airs.

Mr. Meagher, who is but 28 years of age, is greatly improved in his appearance since he left Ireland. He is a fine, military retired to the history of a great to

clergy in political matters, gave great offence. Among his other distinguished speeches, was his magnificen apostrophe to the sword, which was made the occasion apostrophe to the sword, which was made the occasion by John O'Connell for the open rupture between the Young Ireland and the Old Ireland party, in Conciliation Hall. Meagher adhered to the Young Ireland leaders consisting of Pillon, O'Gorman, Duffy, Mitchell, Smith O'Brien, and others, until he was finally arrested, convicted, and transported for his devotion to his country. His father is a very wealthy merchant of Waterford, and a member of Perilament. He belonged to the Old Ireland school, and never went the lengths of his son.

The way to prepaying Member's wome leave has it is

The way to pronounce Meagher's name is not as it is generally pronounced in this country, as if it were written Meagre, but Maker, the "a" having the same sound as in mama. We understand he now insists upon having the Milesian O to his name, and calls himself O Meagher.

Stricts Accident.—About twelve o'clock on Thursday, a child, three and a haif years old, belonging to Mr. Saunders, who resides at No. 190 Seventh street, fell from the third story window, and was injured on the head in such a manner that but little hope is entertained of its precess.

ATTEMPT AT SCIENCE—On Thursday aftermon Mary Sharrip attempted to destroy herself, by jumping into the Harlem river, but was rescued from drowning by Sergeant Osborn, of the Tweifth ward police. She was sent to the Second District Police Court.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—John Hill, a man respectably connected, while laboring under temporary invanity on Monday evening, jumped into the dock at the foot of Grand street, but was rescued from drowning, and placed under the care of Dr. Covel, physician of the city prison.

city prison.

First.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday
night a fire broke out in the third story of the stocking
factory No. 351 Sixth street, but was soon extinguished
without causing much damage.

Brocklyn City Intelligence.

Dericarios.—On Thursday evening, the chapel, just completed, and which will be attached to the North Butch Reformed Church was dedicated. This chapel is situated one block east of Myrtic avenus. between Adelphi street and Clermont avenue. The main building will be exceted a year hence, and will cost about \$12,000. Rev A Elmendorf is the pastor of this congregation. This chapel is constructed in the Norman style of architecture, at an expense of \$4,500 including fences, shed and furniture of the chapel. It will seat about 400 persons. The Rev. Ir. Dwight of New York and Rev. Mr. Hodge of Brooking, participated in the opening exercises. The cloquent and impressive discourse on this occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, from Paalms, 27 c., 4 v. He enlarged upon the propriety of congregational worship—its pleasure and profit. At the close of the sermon, he pronounced the dedication. The financial statement of the committee showed that all expences thus far, except about \$500, had been provided for, and measures were taken to raise the deficit on the spot. In urging the propriety of so doing Dr. Bethune alluded to the Rev. Dr. Regers, formerly of the old Presbyterian Church in Wal street, who raid he hated three things—in, dirt, and debt, all of which sheald be removed. Notwinstanding the inclemency of the evening the house was fiited.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

Coasting Vessels—Pilot Law.—We have been credibly informed that coasting vessels are now very scarce in our port. There are arriving daily some eight hundred tons of coal over the Baltimore and Ohio Raiiroad, all of which is to be exported and vessels are absolutely necessary. No doubt the old pilot laws have had a good deal to do in keeping away coasting vessels from Baltimore; but, on and after the 1st day of June, the half olletage law will be inoperative, it having been repealed by the present Legislature. The port is now open and free for all vessels, coasting and foreign, and the captains are left to employ a pilot or not, as they may choose, and, if they do not see fit to engage one, they cannot be taxed with half-pilotage, as has been the law for many years herecofore.—Baltimore Patriot.

as has been the law for many years herecofore.—Baltimore Patriot.

A Successful Voyage.—Among the numerous accounts which have recently come to hand, of disasters and losses in the whaling fleet, it is gratifying to as to be able to report, in one instance, at least, a handsome per centum. The ship Saratoga, Captain Ephraim Harding, returned to this port yesterday, after an absence of thirty-two months, on a whaling cruise to the Pacific ocean, with a cargo of 200 batrels of sperm and 3,600 barrels of whale oil, and has sent home during the voyage. 430 barrels of whale oil, 70,000 lbs. of whalebone, and has disposed of 30 barrels of sperm oil at a foreign port; the whole proceeds of the voyage amounting in value to more than \$123,000; and exceeding that of any cargo before landed at this port.—N. Bedford Mercury, May 27.

The Christian Israelities will celebrate Sunday, the 30th, in commemoration of the day the law was given to Moses for all Israel, and the day that the spirit descended on the disciples. The Sanctuary in First street, near avenue A, will be spen for the public at 725 P. M. Thou will much oblige us by giving your readers an invitation. Scate free. Thine respectfully. M. L. BISHOU.

Dr. Banning gives a free Lecture before he ladies of Brooklyn, on the causes, prevention, and corf deformities, geaknesses, and diseases of women and children, at thee Celeck, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday if this week, at the Brooklyn Institute.

Watches, Watches, and Jewelry.-The Watches, Watches, and Jewekry.—The subscriber is now selling Watches at rotal, at the following remarkably low prices, being much less tana any other house:—Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled, \$20 fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled, \$20 Gold Ensmelled Watches, for ladies, \$35; Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for goatlemen, \$55; Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for goatlemen, \$55; Silver Patent Levers, \$16 to \$20; Silver Detached Levers, \$15 to \$20. Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches which run eight days; Gold Watches, in mapic cases, which change into three silverent watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key. Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting cases splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices. GEO, CALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at No. Il Wall street, up stairs, near Breadway, formerly at 51 Wall street,

Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry .- Di DAVID RAIT, Manufacturing Jeweller.

It is a great mistake to suppose that good Daguerrectype likenesses cannot be taken in cloudy or rainy weather. Call at ROOT'S, No. 363 Broadway, and see secret of splendid pictures done in dark and showery The Announcement of the Genin Summe

The Announcement of the Genia Summer etyles, like the appearance of the awallows takers in the warm weather, and every gentleman who desires to keep his "summit" cool, and lend his countenance a new grace, is invited to examine the peorless drab beavers which GE. NIN has introduced as the leading dress fashion of the season. Hats equal to these have not hitherto been offered in New York. Attention is also invited to large and almost infinitely diversified styles in felt, straw, &c., and to the beautiful Panama fabries, at.

GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pani's.

Knox, the Hatter, No. 128 Fulton street, has designed a magnificent Hat for the summer, which comines beauty, lightness, elasticity, and every other desirable requisite. There is no use of the Broadway hatters attempting to douge the claims of Knox to stood at the lead of the profession. His hats will command the approbation of men of taste in dress, and the fashionable world have found it out. Hence the great rush that is continually made for the Knox hats. At Freeman's Union Hat Store, 90 Fulto

street, you can get white beaver Hats for \$1, best \$4 Pan. ma hata at \$2.0 to \$5, children's fancy straw hats, as great a variety as can be found in the city; fine black subsecting light as a feather. All kinds of summer hate cheap. FREEMAN, 90 Pulton street, reac Gold. Espenscheld's Silvery Rocky Mountain

Beaver was no sconer out than it took the lead petitors. The costly establishments in Breave-cempete with this manufacturer, who puts him his hats, and not into ornamental axtures. Or rich, light, highly desided that with those gote deaver in Bureadway, and it will be found a better, and firer article. Call and convince Remember 147 Nassau street corner of Ans. Summer Hats .- W. P. David, 301 Broad-

way, is new ready to furnish his beautiful Rocky Mountain Drab Beaver Hats, which for his houses and cleanure, are no surpassed. Call and impact them, and judge be yourself Also, Panamas for gents and boys, and straw hats of over Nothing is so desirable to a Gentleman of

ted as at COLEMAN'S, 111 Nassan street, Lauborn Onward Is their motto.-The People's Hat

roof of their decided accumulages over all compensor, skill, and capital, have triampled. Hat nien, No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Aster Hold Cone & Cone Murch Again.—Our city papers seem to vi-

Murch Again.—Our city papers seem to with each other in giving just praise to our much esteem friend. CHAS. G. Mr. RCH. Hatter, of Third avenue a Gramercy park, where, in fitting up his splended stere a furnishing the same with his beautiful hat, the excellent of which we have long been familiar with) to has certain honered his profession, and crammented this locality of a hobie city in a manner we had not looked for, and could in have anticipated. All must visit Murch-esertainly no will resret define so. We readily give placeds the following from the New York Tribune:—Form not your estimate of man's genins from his words, but from his works, for the which is the best done requires the least realise. We will ustrate this if you will visit Murch, our Third avenue will enter the look first at his establishment. No. 293, at her—sat his assortment. Of huts, you will find every a scription—men's, master's, missees and children's. If yo wish to purchase, examine them, ask the price and you we require no coaxing. Remember Murch, No. 297 Third avenue.

At the Depot of the New Hat Company, Nos 160 and 188 Nassau street, they are bringing out their Rock Meintain, and beautiful silvery white Beavers so univer-selly admired. They are equal to any five dollar hat, an are light, cool and comferfable, and the price only three dol lars. The demand for them is tremendous. One quality and one price only.

Seven years ago two young Recell Jevraeymen Esters-with very little money arriveds, resolved to start business for themsule money countrieds, resolved to start business for themsule money countries as manufactory for the trade, and the money countries and account a story of the trade, all the obstacles which labor alone, whon opposed must encounter; but after two or three yours consided to purchase the stock and good will of it the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, and from most they have been in the full tide of proceeding, as their has some efforce the public under these trees as the story has a three that complete the vary best men in the trade, a their has came to force the public under these trees, and it is not to the story and the story have been obliged to said, as much so that they have been obliged to said, as much so that they have been obliged to said, as much so that they have been obliged to said, and the story of challand stread, opposite the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed the city. They appear of degance is not surpassed to city the surpassed of the surpassed to the surpassed to the surpassed to the surpassed to city. They appear to degance is not surpassed to city. They appear to degance is not surpassed to city the surpassed to th Seven years ago two young Mechanics

Shirts that fit Infallibly .- The method or measuring adopted at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor He it with mathematical errainty. The quality of and the needlework are unequalled, and at if when a set of Shirts is promised, they are sent.

W. & T. Lewis, Carpet Uphoists 402 Fearl street, are selling Tapestry Brusses, peryant, and they are effect their large of Three-plus, Stair and ether Carpets, McClerke, Mattheward all other are with the trade, as he was any other house in

Great Bargains in Carpetings,—b foysing & HUMPHREY 379 freedway, corner of W true having purchased larged to the late large anchor which will dispers of the same at the following law misses: Short-up vote, 17s., Taporities, it, freedly, est Turberry, it, he had largering for the color equality is a contract of the color equality is a contract.

Canal Street Carpet Store .- Now is the ime. If you want to make a saving to the County of the Cou

Crystal Palace Again -Patent Three pip

lagrain and patent Tapearly three-ply Carmities, each as was exhibited at the world's Fair as 90 Bowery, Ill RAM ANDERSON'S, Also, Partice's and Crosby & Son's English Exhibition Tapearlies and Brussels Carpating, of English new styles. They will be sold remarkably be English Floor Cli Cloths, 34 feet wide

Olegan Lack marble, acroll said means frances, at said neight at 59 Bowers, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 second beautiful floor Oil Cloth, in vidths, at 2s, 64, 3s = 64, and c. per yard, and uppeareds, the most extraordinary targains ever offered in this city. ver ofered in this city.

Glorious: - Earglish Importal Three-ply sayeting of gorgeous and glittering colors, not inteent, make, mosaic and seroll impres, never before a carted, at 9 Howery, BIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, American three by Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., and 8s. per yard, of clegod new

Excelsior -Only four shillings p